

NOT POWER'S STOCK AT ALL.

STARS STERN, WHO TOOK CERTIFICATES TO MINNESOTA.

Stern has "suffered enough through some of Lamb's tricks," he says, in N. P. inquiry—Subpoena for "Hostile" and for Secretary Brewer of the Wills.

Declarations made at the close of the Peter Power proceedings yesterday afternoon made it appear that the bond between George Alfred Lamb and his vanishing client, Peter Power, is under a strain that may become severe enough to rupture it before next Monday. When the proposal came to adjourn yesterday afternoon, Lamb announced that he would meet at least all the time between then and Monday afternoon to go to Montreal and bring Power back to New York. He had, he said, received several very important despatches that called for his immediate departure for Montreal if he hoped to get Power. He was not even sure that he could produce the notorious plaintiff by Monday, as he might have to travel a longer distance than has been here and Canada.

But Lamb found Lawyer Guthrie not nearly so anxious for production of Power as he had been before the court's warning to the plaintiff's imprisonment. Mr. Guthrie stood out for an adjournment to today and carried his point.

Capt. Henry Stern was put on the witness stand yesterday, but his testimony, though interesting, failed to cast much new light on the "backers" of the Power and other "hold-up" suits against great corporations. Stern is a white-whiskered, hearty, somewhat portly, commercial engineer, with dark hair, a content & Co.'s brokerage office, and he proved to be an admirable witness for himself. To Mr. Guthrie he was suave, polite and explanatory; to Mr. Lamb, abrupt and decided.

From Stern's testimony it appeared that he had no personal interest of any kind in the Power suit against the Northern Pacific or in any other hold-up litigation. He had been asked by Weidenfeld, as a friend, to handle the money that Lamb received, to receive telegrams connected with the case and to go to Chicago, carrying with him the certificate of stock for 100 shares of N. P., which the bill of complaint in the suit declares was Power's property, but which both Stern and Weidenfeld declare to be the latter's.

The money that was paid to Lamb is a matter of discussion. Lamb himself says he got between \$10,000 and \$12,000, but "not a dollar from Henry Stern or Camille Weidenfeld's account." Stern says that he did pay Lamb \$4,884 on Weidenfeld's account, and Weidenfeld has sworn that he paid Lamb about \$6,000. In explanation, Lamb declared yesterday that he did not know just what the money Stern had paid him was Weidenfeld's and that he was trying to find out whose money it really was.

As for Power, Stern said, he knew the man, had spoken to him once or twice, and had found Power very well informed on automobile machinery, and had always believed him, on Lamb's statements, to be very well to do and the owner of much inherited property.

Stern said that Weidenfeld had told him in January last that Lamb was going to Minnesota to interest the lawyers and administration out there in Power's suit, and that if Lamb's trip was satisfactory Weidenfeld would agree to contribute to the legal expenses. Stern then went on with Lamb and Power, carrying the previous certificate. He says he never let it escape from his possession and never told any one it belonged to anybody but Weidenfeld.

He said that Lamb seemed inspired with the idea that the arguing and winning of such a suit would be the making of a young lawyer, though Stern assured him that "he was a pretty old boy himself and did not expect to be making a young lawyer out of him for that reason, if for no other, he would not have anything to do with the suit."

When the case arose over the Western lawyers' bills, they presented their claim to Lamb, who referred them to Stern. The latter referred them back to Lamb, declaring that he would not consider himself liable for a cent of such bills. Bulkley, Moore & Gray's claim was for several thousand dollars.

When Lamb began his cross-examination of Stern this bill matter seemed to rankle in Stern's mind, and in response to a question about it he suddenly exclaimed excitedly: "Let me tell you, I have suffered enough through some of your tricks, and but for my regard for your wife and child I'd make you sorry."

When the man's face was full of passion, as he glared at the lawyer, but he cooled down quickly and apologized for his outburst. Nothing new or important came out of the cross-examination, and he was soon excused.

Walter Content was recalled and again questioned as to Content & Co.'s loan to E. I. Chapman, plaintiff in a suit against the Great Northern road. But Content could give no satisfactory explanation of how they came to lend \$10,000 to Chapman, and he refused to say whether the stock was worth only \$15,450, market value, and without any other guarantee. On the advice of counsel, Content refused to read the statement which, which were in court, the entries in the personal accounts of E. I. Chapman, Camille Weidenfeld or Henry Stern. His examination was then postponed until the court has ruled on his refusal.

Before adjourning Lawyer Guthrie asked the Examiner a brief, but pointed question, which Lamb was compelled to answer questions to which he has pleaded the excuse of privileged communication between lawyer and client, which the Examiner made public, based on the ground that where a criminal conspiracy has occurred between lawyer and client the privilege is not extorted. Various authorities were cited to prove this contention, which is summarized as follows:

The right of a party or its attorney to insist on the exclusion of confidential communications, made in the course of a bona fide professional employment is undoubtedly a right which the courts will not concede to be invaded by a third party, where the advice and assistance of the attorney are sought in furtherance of a fraud or a crime, or in violation of a public duty. This right has been any reason or rule restricting its exclusion.

The application of G. H. Earl, secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad, subpoenas were issued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court to A. R. Brewer, secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company; George Alfred Lamb, Ernest R. Thomas, Edwin M. Post, E. I. Chapman and Milton L. Bonden, calling on them to appear and testify at the Peter Power trial today. These subpoenas were also called for in the books and correspondence they may have relating to Peter Power or the suit against the Northern Pacific Railroad. They are characterized in the application to the court as "hostile and unfriendly" to the defendant interests.

\$20,000,000 to Abolish E. I. R. R. Grade Crossings.

The sum of \$20,000,000 has been set aside by the Long Island Railroad for abolishing the grade crossings along that system. This work is to be prosecuted in conjunction with the local and State authorities under the railroad statutes which cover such changes. The railroad company is also asking its agents for detailed information regarding industrial and agricultural developments with a view of presenting it to the general public.

Eugene O'Rourke, Actor, Arrested.

APARTMENTS

THE TVRRETS THE TOWERS

S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive At 44th Street. N. W. Cor. Central Park West At 64th Street.

SLASHED BY JILTED LOVER.

REGINTO DISFIGURES A BRIDE ON HER WEDDING DAY.

They Were Boy and Girl Sweethearts in Italy and He Had Hoped to Marry Her Here—She Won a Wealthier Husband, but Will Bear the Scar for Life.

Years ago Giuseppina Langona and Pasquale Regino were children living in the same town in Sicily. They grew up together there and two years ago, when the girl was 19 and the boy 17, both families came to this city and settled in adjoining tenements in East Sixty-third street. The neighbors expected that they would be married as soon as Regino made money enough to support a family.

The couple were devoted until about a month ago. Then a rival to Regino appeared. He was Giuseppe Bracco, a fruit dealer, who lived in the same tenement as the girl, and was considered well-to-do. A few months ago Bracco's wife died, leaving him with three small children. He wanted a mother for them, so he began to pay attention to the Langona girl. She did not discourage him and Regino became jealous. As Bracco paid her more attention, the girl resolved not to wait for Regino, who was younger than she, and her engagement to Bracco followed.

Regino saw her soon after her engagement became known and told her that if she married any one but him he would disfigure her for life.

Yesterday Bracco and the girl went to the City Hall and were married by an Alderman. Then they went uptown, where the bride put on a veil and went to St. Catherine's Church in East Sixty-ninth street. There the wedding took place in the presence of the friends of the couple.

After the ceremony at the church, Bracco with his bride and her uncle, Antonio Gerbano, walked back toward their home at 330 East Sixty-third street. The girl walked between the two and they were talking and laughing, when on First avenue, near Sixty-fourth street, Regino came up behind them.

He pushed Bracco to one side and slashed the bride in the face with a stiletto. Then he ran away. It was all done so quickly that Bracco stood like a wooden man while Regino ran down the avenue. The girl's uncle chased him, but Regino was the faster runner. He got on a Fifty-ninth street car at First avenue, and that was the last seen of him.

Mrs. Bracco was taken to the Flower Hospital. There it was found that the knife had inflicted a jagged gash from her mouth to her ear. It was a serious wound, and though she will recover she will always have an ugly scar. The police were looking for Regino, but had no trace of him last night.

OBITUARY.

Frank Thompson, a retired lawyer and millionaire, died suddenly at his home in Baltimore, Md., yesterday morning at the age of 59 years. He graduated from Columbia law school and was admitted to the bar in New York city, where he became a well-known lawyer. In 1885 he was appointed receiver of the Abington Square Bank in New York, which had been wrecked by the fire of 1884. He was then called to Baltimore. He leaves an estate estimated at a million and a half.

Thomas P. Moran, who served as a member of the Board of Education in Brooklyn during the administration of Mayor Boody, died on Wednesday at his home in New York at his thirty-eighth year. He was president of the Union Democratic Club of the Sixth ward, a member of the Manhattan Club and a Knight of Columbus. He leaves a widow and two children.

TO END VESUVIUS' CAREER.

The Dynamite Cruiser to Be Sold or Converted Into an Ordinary Gunboat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The career of the Vesuvius as a dynamite cruiser is to be ended. Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling solemnly gathered about him today the members of the Naval Committee on Construction, and after communing with himself for a while it was decided that the swift and rakish craft, which was supposed to be capable of belching forth death and destruction like her namesake of Italy, should be declared to be unsuitable for the purpose for which she was built. A board of officers will be appointed to determine whether she shall be sold or whether it is worth while to take out her big pneumatic gun and convert her into a plain, ordinary gunboat or despatch vessel.

The Vesuvius was built by the Cramp in Philadelphia and launched on April 4, 1885. William C. Whitney, then Secretary of the Navy, chartered a special train and took over a big crowd of Senators, Representatives and public officials from Washington to see the launching of the dynamite cruiser and the gunboat Yorktown, which took the water at the same time.

With the exception of two 3-pounders, the armament of the Vesuvius consists of three 15-inch pneumatic tubes, through which shells filled with dynamite are thrown by air pressure. These tubes are stationary, the greater part of them being concealed beneath the deck, and all pointing toward the bow and the only way they can be aimed is by turning the ship. The shells are fired by means of a lever, the fall of the shells by the amount of air pressure used in casting forth the dynamite. These remarkable pieces of ordnance were invented by the late Capt. Edward Zalinski of the army.

It was believed that the Vesuvius would tear an enemy to pieces if she ever got at one, but she lived up to that reputation when she was sent to Santiago in 1898. Under command of Commander John S. Pillsbury she would stand at night until within a mile of the Morro, and fire her three guns toward the Spanish fort. Then she would cut and run for dear life, for being full of dynamite, a Spanish shell would have made an end of her. According to what was learned afterward, the shells from the Vesuvius tore up things pretty badly wherever they struck, but failed to strike the Morro or any other fortified place, and helped the Americans only to the extent of frightening the Spaniards.

The Vesuvius is remarkably fast. She made more than 22 knots an hour on her trial trip. In the blockading maneuvers of the North Atlantic squadron, under Rear Admiral Bunce at Charleston, S. C., in February, 1897, she managed to slip through the cordon of big ships five times without being seen.

FOR AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

British Admiralty Negotiating With Lines Outside the Trust.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 14.—The London correspondent of the Birmingham Post says that he learns that the Admiralty has invited leading shipping lines not connected with the Morgan "combine" to supply lists of their vessels, and also any that they contemplate placing in the service for conversion into cruisers. The correspondent adds that in some shipping companies there is a feeling of indignation that the authorities do not intend to come to any arrangement with the Morgan syndicate.

COMING TREASURY SHAKE-UP.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SPAULDING'S SUCCESSOR DECIDED ON.

He Will Probably Be Henry D. Tichenor, Son of the Late General Appraiser Tichenor—Secretary Shaw Wants a Lawyer for General Appraiser.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Secretary Shaw is considering very carefully the qualifications of the man who will be named as the successor of the late George C. Tichenor on the Board of General Appraisers at New York. It is probable that either this appointment or the appointment of O. L. Spaulding's successor as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury will mark the beginning of Mr. Shaw's long contemplated shake-up in the Treasury Department. It was said today on good authority that the successor of Gen. Spaulding had been decided upon and that the appointment would probably be made within a month. The name of the man who has been selected is guarded with great secrecy. The candidate most prominently mentioned is Henry D. Tichenor, son of the General Appraiser who recently died.

Secretary Shaw has declared that he believes there is not a sufficient amount of legal knowledge represented in the Board of General Appraisers at present, and he told an applicant for the vacant place the other day that his application was not acceptable for the reason that the next General Appraiser must be a lawyer in actual practice. This means that no promotion will be made from the customs service, as has been done on several occasions, to fill the existing vacancy.

William D. Byrum of Indiana has been mentioned recently for appointment as General Appraiser, but he will probably not be named for the place. President McKinley sent his nomination to the Senate two years ago to fill a vacancy on the board, but the Bryan Democrats of the Senate objected to Mr. Byrum because he was a gold Democrat and the place was given to Marion Davies of California. The coming appointment will probably go to a Republican. The late Mr. Tichenor was of that party, the law providing that no more than five members of the board shall belong to any one political party. There are now four Republicans and four Democrats on the board.

It has been settled that Gen. O. L. Spaulding, the present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the customs administration, will be appointed to some other place in the customs service, probably in the corps of special agents. He has been in his present position since 1897, and his administration has been recognized as a most able one. Six months ago he suffered from a long illness and Secretary Shaw has based his recommendation for Gen. Spaulding's resignation on his belief that he is still not strong enough to discharge the onerous duties of his office.

There are a large number of candidates for Assistant Secretary Spaulding's place, but it is considered somewhat probable that Henry D. Tichenor is the man who is said to have been decided upon by President McKinley. He is a customs broker in New York and has had to do with customs cases for the last ten or fifteen years.

For the General Appraiser's position George W. R. Wallace, an examiner in the Customs House at Chicago, and Alfred W. Brown, the Appraiser of Merchandise at Boston, have been mentioned, but both of them are barred by Secretary Shaw's rule that the next Appraiser must be a practicing lawyer.

CANT OBJECT TO CUBAN LOAN.

Platt Amendment Not Effective Until Embodied in a Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—After careful consideration the Government officers have come to the conclusion that the United States have not the right or the authority to formally object or protest against the negotiation of the Cuban loan of \$35,000,000, provided for in a bill which has passed both houses of the Cuban Congress.

This does not mean that the Administration has abandoned its view that floating the loan will be a virtual breach of faith toward the United States. The objection here to the contemplated plan of the Cuban authorities in the present state of the insular treasury, is just as strong as ever, but the Administration has convinced itself that for technical reasons it cannot interfere with Cuba's purpose.

The Platt amendment, accepted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention and incorporated in the Constitution of the new republic, provided among other things that Cuba should not undertake any financial obligation or debt if the annual insular revenues were not sufficient to pay for the cost of running the Government. This does not mean that the Administration has abandoned its view that floating the loan will be a virtual breach of faith toward the United States. The objection here to the contemplated plan of the Cuban authorities in the present state of the insular treasury, is just as strong as ever, but the Administration has convinced itself that for technical reasons it cannot interfere with Cuba's purpose.

The matter being mainly one of finance, the State Department notified the Treasury Department, but the Treasury Department sent back word that it had no jurisdiction and could do nothing. After studying the Platt amendment, and considering the case plainly, the principal officers of the Administration, including the President, it is understood, have reached the conclusion that the present bill upon Cuba in her relations with the United States by a treaty only, ratified by the Senate and approved by the President. The Administration holds that the United States have no right to demand that Cuba shall conform to the terms of its own Constitution, but that a purely financial obligation, which is purely a matter of finance, should be left to the Cuban people to decide. So long, then, as the Constitutional provision against floating the loan when there is not enough revenue on them or to establish a sinking fund, is not embodied in a treaty with the United States Government cannot, according to the conclusion reached, object to the negotiation of the loan. Efforts will be made at once to negotiate a treaty.

TEARING DOWN NEWGATE.

Among London Prisoners to Give Way to Commercial Buildings.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The work of demolishing Newgate Jail, the historic prison so long a feature of the city of London, was begun today.

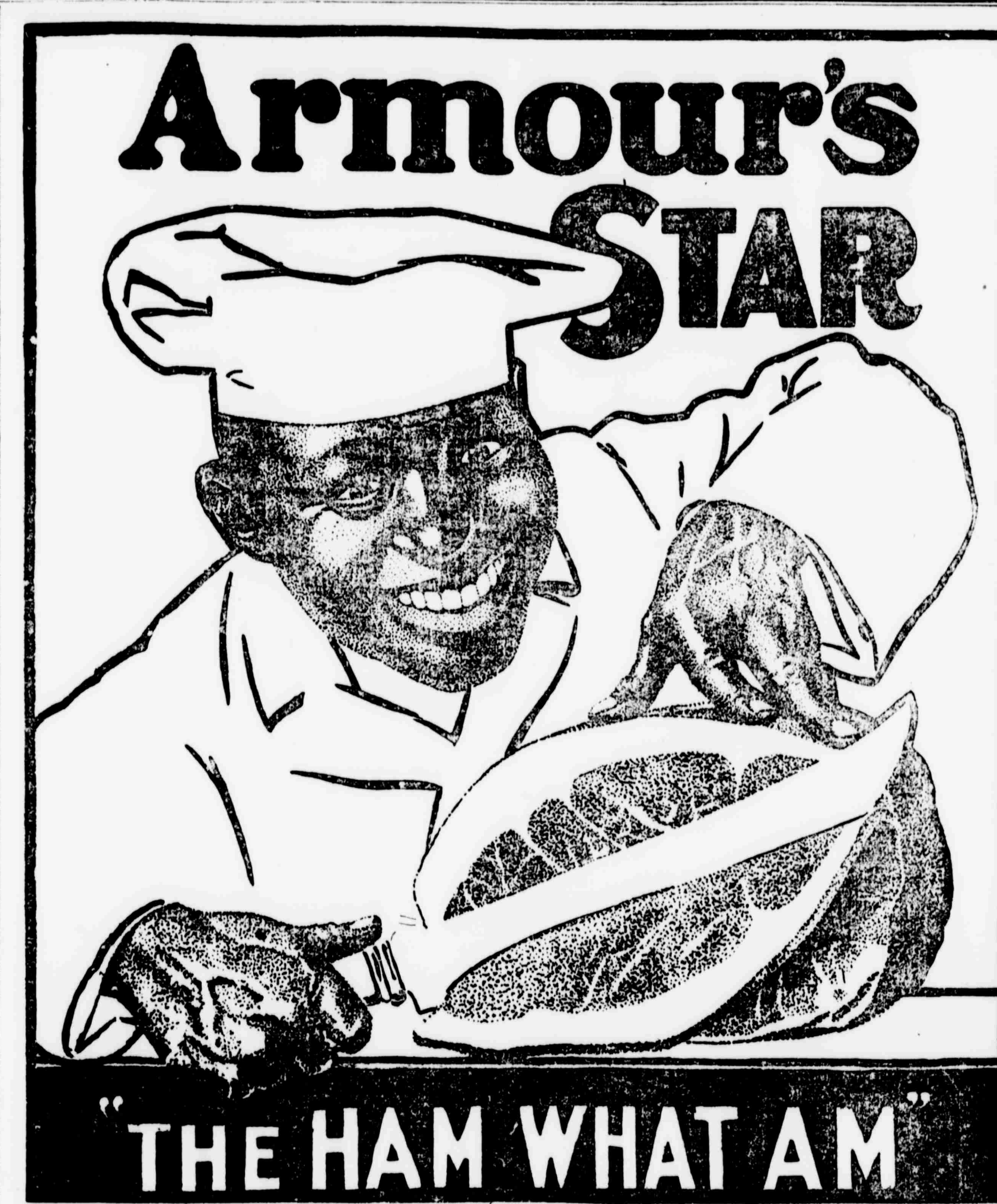
The decision to tear down Newgate prison was taken a long time ago, but various causes have hindered the beginning of the work. The building was begun in 1770 and before its completion part of it was destroyed by the Gordon rioters in 1793. The destruction was made good in 1782. At one time Newgate was the principal prison of London, but of late years it has been used merely as a temporary house of detention for criminals awaiting trial at the adjoining Central Criminal Court, known as the Old Bailey.

For a long period criminals sentenced to death were hanged from a gallows in the prison, but in 1868 the gallows was removed to the site of the present execution place. It is many years since a public execution took place there, although the capital sentence has been of late years frequently carried out within the walls.

The prison will not be rebuilt and the site will probably be leased for commercial buildings. The demolition of the court house has been in progress for some time. A new court is to be built in its place.

Give Guardsman Howard a Medal.

Harry H. Howard, a private in Company A, Fourth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, has responded to every call of his company since his enlistment April 9, 1899, over thirteen years ago.



DEATH OF FATHER CARROLL.

HE HAD 12,000 PARISHIONERS IN WILLIAMSBURG CHURCH.

Died at Saratoga After Surgical Operation Made Necessary by Railroad Accident—Born in Ireland 64 Years Ago—Worked Hard for Church and Poor.

Old men and women knelt in the street in front of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in North Sixth street, Williamsburg, last night as the remains of the Rev. Father Martin Carroll, the pastor who died in Saratoga, was brought to the rectory. Prayers for the dead were offered by hundreds of the parishioners.

The priest's body was brought from Saratoga by Miss Carroll, a sister, and the Rev. Father McGuire of the Church of the Transfiguration, who was with Father Carroll when he was injured in an accident on the Hudson Valley Railroad on July 25. Father Carroll died on Wednesday night at Dr. Strong's sanitarium at Saratoga after the amputation of his right leg.

The Rev. Martin Carroll was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, about 64 years ago. His parents, Michael and Catherine Carroll, emigrated to this country when he was about 10 years old. They took up their residence in Brooklyn. Father Carroll received his early education at St. Paul's School under the supervision of Father Schneider. Later he continued his classical and theological studies for the priesthood at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Suspension Bridge, New York.

On Jan. 25, 1865, he was ordained by the late Bishop John Loughlin. The first three years of his ministry were spent as an assistant to Father McKenna, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Shortly after that he was promoted to the pastorate of St. Michael's Church, Atlantic and Van Siclen avenues, East New York, where he served four years. By the retirement of the late Father Mullane, in 1872, the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in North Sixth street, Williamsburg, was left without a head. Several months later Father Carroll was chosen by Bishop John Loughlin to be Father Mullane's successor.

Father Carroll founded a parochial school in East New York. He organized societies for old and young when he assumed charge of St. Vincent de Paul's Church. Among them are the St. Vincent de Paul Society for the Relief of the Poor, the Holy Name Society, with 1,200 members; the Rosary Society, the Young Ladies' Sodality, Boy's Sodality and League of the Sacred Heart. The church property, valued at \$350,000, and practically free of indebtedness, speaks volumes for his excellent management of the temporal affairs of the parish. St. Vincent de Paul's parish is one of the largest in Brooklyn. It has a membership of between eleven and twelve thousand.

Father Carroll also built St. Vincent de Paul's academy directly opposite the church in 1870. The destruction was made good in 1872. At one time Newgate was the principal prison of London, but of late years it has been used merely as a temporary house of detention for criminals awaiting trial at the adjoining Central Criminal Court, known as the Old Bailey.

For a long period criminals sentenced to death were hanged from a gallows in the prison, but in 1868 the gallows was removed to the site of the present execution place. It is many years since a public execution took place there, although the capital sentence has been of late years frequently carried out within the walls.

The prison will not be rebuilt and the site will probably be leased for commercial buildings. The demolition of the court house has been in progress for some time. A new court is to be built in its place.

KING ON HIS YACHT AGAIN.

Great Crowds Cheer Him in London—His Wound Healed.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra left Buckingham Palace for Cowes this morning. They drove in a four-horse open landau to the station and took a longer route than was necessary in order to give the crowds an opportunity of seeing them. The King wore the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. Mrs. Treves and Laking accompanied him.

Crowds lined the route to the station and heartily cheered their Majesties. The crowds were as large as those which welcomed the King on his arrival a week ago. When the King arrived at Portsmouth he received an address from his subjects there. He embarked on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert amid the thunder of a salute from the warships and reached Cowes at 6 o'clock this evening.

The British Medical Journal says the King's recovery is complete. The coronation ceremony and the reviews of the colonial and Indian troops have not been detrimental to his health. The remainder of the wound is infinitesimal and the healing is practically complete. There is no truth whatever in the rumors which have been current that any second operation is contemplated.

TURNED DOWN BY THE EMPRESS.

She Won't Approve Plan for Settling Amoy-Foochow Railway Dispute.

PEKING, Aug. 14.—The plans for an international settlement of the Amoy-Foochow Railway dispute, which were recently approved by the Ministers, have not been approved by the Throne, which wishes to have two representatives on the Government board instead of one as provided for by the plans prepared by the foreign Consuls, to which the Ministers agreed. Some of the Ministers are not inclined to accede to the wishes of the Chinese.

Instructions have been sent to Viceroy Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung ordering them to report means to encourage foreigners to develop mines. This is held to be an acknowledgment by the Throne of the inefficiency of the rules it lately approved in regard to mining, which the Ministers condemned.

CHINA COMING TO TERMS.

Understanding With England as to Inland Trade Near.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.—There is a prospect of an early settlement of the controversy between the British and Chinese treaty commissions concerning inland navigation. China has agreed to foster inland trade and so states in the treaty.

The rules and regulations governing this inland trade have not been made part of the treaty, but have been added to the existing rules made four years ago by the Chinese Foreign Office and the British Minister.

CORONATION GOLD REEF.

Big Strike on Lands of the New South African Syndicate.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A despatch from Johannesburg gives further details of the discovery of a gold reef on land belonging to the Coronation Syndicate, of which Carl Hanan is the head. The promoters say that it is a continuation of the main reef of the Witwatersrand and that it will open gold fields equal in value to those existing in the Witwatersrand.

CALLS IT A ROYALIST PLOT.

TROUBLE NOT DUE TO CATHOLICS, SAYS FRENCH PREMIER.

Vigorous Prosecution of Offenders Ordered by the Government—Combes' Charge Excites the Parisian Populace—How Leading Public Men View It.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Mother Superior of the Order of the Saint Esprit has informed Premier Combes that she ordered the nuns of her order to leave France, but that they had disobeyed her.

A semi-official communication to the press says that M. Combes declared at a meeting of the Cabinet that official reports which were reaching him in regard to the trouble over the enforcement of the Religious Associations law in the closing of Roman Catholic schools proved that the resistance was not the outcome of Roman Catholic sentiment, but was a "distinctly and violently Royalist" action which was likely to have serious consequences. The French Government has been ordered to prosecute all cases.

The assertion of M. Combes in regard to the Royalists being at the bottom of the present agitation against the closing of the religious schools excites great interest here. The general opinion is that the Premier is making a desperate effort to rally deserters from the Government by raising a Royalist hue and cry.

A leading Royalist told the correspondent of THE SUN today that the accusation was absolutely ridiculous. The Royalists, he said, were too cowardly to strike a blow. He bitterly reproached Count Albert de Mun and other clerical leaders for controlling and moderating the indignation of the populace, arguing that bloodshed would certainly have resulted in the overthrow of the Government, whereas now the agitation would peter out.

On the other hand, a supporter of the Government told the correspondent that he hoped M. Combes would avoid recourse to the High Court of Justice, lest he should encounter a further legal check through insufficient evidence. The decision of the Judge at Lyons that the placing of a head on the convent school of St. Charles was illegal is giving heart to the opponents of the Government.

CITY TEMPLE PASTORATE.

Dr. Gonsalus Hasn't Taken It—Hopes Dr. Parker Will Keep It.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gonsalus of the Central Church, Chicago, who has been occupying Dr. Parker's pulpit in the City Temple during the latter's absence on account of illness, and who has been spoken of as the new pastor of the City Temple, said in an interview today: "It is most unfortunate, indeed, that we are all hoping that he will remain at the City Temple for years yet. I have no aspiration for any pulpit. I am quite happy with my Chicago pastorate, and anything referring to my staying here or establishing a technical institute is distinctly premature. Nothing will be decided until I return to Chicago."

Dr. Gonsalus will sail for home on Sept. 6.

THE PORTSMOUTH FETE.

Boer Generals to See H. R. and Be Received by the King.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 14.—Admiral Sir Charles Hotham has issued orders indicating modifications in the plan for illuminating the warships at Portsmouth on Saturday night after the great naval review.

It is proposed that Coms. Botha, Delarey and De Wet, the Boer leaders, shall witness the review aboard the steamer Saxo. They will have an audience with the King in the evening on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

Underberg Boonekamp Bitters

Makes happy, martyrs to indigestion and stomach troubles. The best tonic in the world.

Founded 1846. Rheims Germany. Sole Importers. LUTHER BROTHERS-AGENTS NEW YORK.

THE Thinking Man's TONIC

Preachers, students, bankers, brokers, literary workers, reporters, editorial writers, accountants, actors and persons of intense mental concentration, can strengthen their whole system and greatly increase their capacity for mental and physical labor, by the use of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Big Strike on Lands of the New South African Syndicate.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A despatch from Johannesburg gives further details of the discovery of a gold reef on land belonging to the Coronation Syndicate, of which Carl Hanan is the head. The promoters say that it is a continuation of the main reef of the Witwatersrand and that it will open gold fields equal in value to those existing in the Witwatersrand.

THE Thinking Man's TONIC

Preachers, students, bankers, brokers, literary workers, reporters, editorial writers, accountants, actors and persons of intense mental concentration, can strengthen their whole system and greatly increase their capacity for mental and physical labor, by the use of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Big Strike on Lands of the New South African Syndicate.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A despatch from Johannesburg gives further details of the discovery of a gold reef on land belonging to the Coronation Syndicate, of which Carl Hanan is the head. The promoters say that it is a continuation of the main reef of the Witwatersrand and that it will open gold fields equal in value to those existing in the Witwatersrand.

THE Thinking Man's TONIC

Preachers, students, bankers, brokers, literary workers, reporters, editorial writers, accountants, actors and persons of intense mental concentration, can strengthen their whole system and greatly increase their capacity for mental and physical labor, by the use of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Big Strike on Lands of the New South African Syndicate.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A despatch from Johannesburg gives further details of the discovery of a gold reef on land belonging to the Coronation Syndicate, of which Carl Hanan is the head. The promoters say that it is a continuation of the main reef of the Witwatersrand and that it will open gold fields equal in value to those existing in the Witwatersrand.

THE Thinking Man's TONIC

Preachers, students, bankers, brokers, literary workers, reporters, editorial writers, accountants, actors and persons of intense mental concentration, can strengthen their whole system and greatly increase their capacity for mental and physical labor, by the use of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Big Strike on Lands of the New South African Syndicate.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A despatch from Johannesburg gives further details of the discovery of a gold reef on land belonging to the Coronation Syndicate, of which Carl Hanan is the head. The promoters say that it is a continuation of the main reef of the Witwatersrand and that it will open gold fields